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The Standard
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.
WEDNESDAY APRIL 2, 1890.

Telegrams.

HAVAS

Brussels, 1st.—King Leopold arrived here from London to-day.

Madrid, 1st.—The Senate has approved the Universal Suffrage Bill already voted by the Deputies.

Lisbon, 1st.—The elections for deputies in this city gave the following result:—
Latino Coelho—Republican.
Jose de Ariaga—Republican.
Elias da Fonseca—Republican.
José Palha—Liberal.

GALVESTON.

St. Petersburg, 1st—The Czar and Czarina paid a visit to the Military Prison. They entered into conversation with the prisoners, asking the cause of their detention. The Czar liberated sixty of them, and reduced the sentences of as many more.

Paris, 1st—The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro has been informed that the Government of Brazil has decreed that a sum of 250,000 francs be paid to him in monthly instalments of 85,000 francs.

Rio Janeiro, 1st.—A thousand Italian emigrants who recently arrived here are about to leave the country, as they are unable to find work.

London, 1st—In consequence of a hostile manifestation at the residence of the Bulgarian Agent in Belgrade, the Sofia Government has ordered him to leave the Servian Capital for a while.

WEST COAST TELEGRAMS

Valparaiso, 1st—Of the 81 persons saved in four boats from the wreck of the "Gulf of Aden," only one, with sixteen has reached Cuellon, ten of them being seriously ill and five dead. The Angamos and Magellanes have sailed to search for the others, who, it is expected, are at Port Otway, south of the peninsula of "Tres Montes." The steamer Pudeto went as far as Melinca without finding any trace of those shipwrecked. News of the Angamos and Magellanes is expected with great anxiety.

Don Alcibiades Roldan is preparing a publication on the first Congresses of the nation.

Influenza is very bad in Santiago and other places in the South.

The *Epoca*, organ of the National party denies the rumour of negotiations between the President of the Republic and the leader of the National party.

A collection is being made to raise a monument to Diego Portales, who was murdered in the suburbs of Valparaiso when Secretary of State in Don Manuel Montt's Government.

Exchange 24½.

MONTEVIDEO

Special Telegram.

Tuesday, April 1st.

The Partido Nacional held a great meeting last night, and resolved to form a political club.

The new Chief of Police of this city promises radical reforms in the police service.

The *Express* and three other papers cease to appear this month.

Bolsa very depressed to-day. Obras closed at 27½; other stocks all weak General business brightening up. Land steady. Saladeros very dull.

Weather glorious.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

London, March 2nd.

Some people affect to believe that the recent conference at Melbourne of representatives of the several colonies is another step towards the desired establishment of an Australian nation, similar to the Dominion of Canada. To a close observer it would, rather, seem that the whole affair was a fiasco, affording another proof of the hopelessness of any federal scheme, as matters at present stand. In the *Economist* of yesterday there is a letter which lays stress on the absolute necessity for establishing a Zollverein or Customs-union between the 7 colonies, as a preliminary step. The multiplicity of tariffs that now hold in those colonies is the main obstacle to advancement. If New Zealand sends wheat to Melbourne it is treated as a foreign product, subject to import dues; if Adelaide sends beer to New Zealand, or Sydney despatches a cargo of coal to Tasmania the same thing happens. In a fiscal sense the citizen of Melbourne regards his fellow-colonist of Sydney or Queensland as a deadly enemy. There is a perfect war of tariffs between 7 groups of Englishmen living in close proximity one to another.

Australian tariffs are the "reductio ad absurdum" of the Protection policy, the corroding curse and blight of the last quarter of the 19th century. None of the 7 colonies will give way an inch.

The rate of tariff that is the general average in each colony is shewn as follows:—

Duty on Imports	
New South Wales.....	10 per cent.
South Australia	11 "
Victoria	13 "
Tasmania.....	20 "
New Zealand	22 "
Queensland.....	23 "
Western Australia	24 "

With such savage duties, one against the other, inter-colonial trade is seriously hampered. Any sensible man would naturally suppose that it is plain to everybody how much the colonies would gain by a free interchange of commodities. Strange to say, this is the last thing that any Australian would think of, and so far from a Federation bringing about this result, it is the very point which they wish to exclude.

It is agreed on all hands that, for purposes of defence in time of war, or for greater influence in time of peace, the formation of a United Australia is most desirable. The debts of the several colonies could then be consolidated as three and a half per cents, with a great saving of interest. The Confederacy would have its ambassador resident in London to watch the events of the day and make his voice heard at Downing-street when matters, such as the New Guinea question, call for prompt and vigorous action.

Englishmen are only now beginning to see the future importance of the Australian Democracy. They have been accustomed to regard Australia as of equal value with Canada, whereas the former is very much superior. The trade of Canada averages £9 a head, that of Australia £38; the revenue of the former is seven millions, that of the latter twenty-four millions sterling per annum. Australia makes as much progress in five years as Canada does in fifteen; not that the Canadian settler is less enterprising or industrious than his Australian brother, but his resources are chiefly agricultural, whereas in Australia the pastoral interests are supreme, and these are always more profitable.

If Australia were to become a nation like Canada she would assume a better position and be able to organise her internal administration and outward defences on an improved footing. The jealousy, however, which is inseparable from rival tariffs cannot easily be got over, and it is more than probable that the nineteenth century will expire without seeing an Australian Federation.

M. G. M.

P.S.—Somebody in Montevideo has been writing that we are in the "last decade of the nineteenth century:" this is an error. The last decade will begin on the 1st of January, 1891 and end on the 31st of December, 1900.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

February 22nd

The railway connection of the Uruguay and North East Argentine systems with the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul line must interest you in the fortunes of the latter undertaking. You will no doubt be aware that some of the shareholders of the Southern Brazilian are very angry with the directors and make very ugly accusations against them, the engineer, the contractors and the promoters. I only quote from statements made by the dissatisfied shareholders when I say that the opinion is expressed that Mr. Neate, the engineer, ought to be responsible for the solidity of the line, which has proved too weak to resist the periodical floods of the district. It is complained that the directors now hold only 275 shares between them. Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., the promoters, are said to receive ½ per cent. commission on dividends and debenture interest paid at their office and were also paid by the French contractors 10 per cent on the total amount of the Share and Debenture capital amounting to a sum of £160,000 for their services in undertaking the conversion of the French shares and debentures and issuing the shares to the public. The self-constituted committee of shareholders investigating these matters are legally advised that the Company can recover the amount paid to the promoters. Meanwhile, the dividend has been reduced to 4 per cent per annum and there is no knowing what it may be during the current year. The injury by floods in June to the railway cannot be patched up under £25,000. Before the June catastrophe a gentleman wrote from Rio Grande that "the line was apparently built to sell, and not to work". There is much more of the kind, but it is an "ex parte" statement and must be taken for what it is worth until at a general meeting the directors have an opportunity of refuting such grave charges. It is fair to the Southern Brazilian directors to remind you that even in great English companies such as Allsopp and Sons' Breweries when dividends go down dissatisfied shareholders, through the press, are not particular in launching serious accusations. At a special meeting of the Company just held to take into consideration statements made compromising the "bona fides" of the vendor, Lord Hindlip, contradicting a report to the contrary, asserted that he and his sons and Captain Townsend held the same amount of stock now that they held previous to the company coming into existence. He regretted the disappointment at the rate of dividend fixed, and admitted that the report ascribing the reduction to loss in imports of foreign barley was in substance correct. He was asked in regard to the stock he held, "When did he buy back?" This impertinent question was not answered by his lordship, who proposed a committee of investigation to see how far the present condition of the company was due to inveracious promises in prospectus, as some assert, or to the want of "tied houses" neglected when the company started, and since supplied at inflated prices, owing to the competition of other breweries, which had, for purposes of their own, turned into companies, and, like the rest, were scrambling for high dividends. The whole affair is very sad, seeing that some of the gravest accusations against the noble house of Allsopp and Co., whose beer barrels are amongst the supports of a Conservative Government, come from a Conservative and moderately respectable organ, the *Standard*

The reduction of the Bank rate to 5 per cent. does not quite please the *Economist* and pleases the *Statist* less. Both these authorities are fearful of gold being wanted for South America—Buenos Ayres in particular, where there seems to be intermittent visions of great loans that so far come to nothing, but your financial contemporaries here do not seem certain that they will not come to anythiug, although at present Argentine loans are unknown or untalked of in Lombard-street. I refer you to Mr. Carroll's letter in the *S. A. Journal*. The letter was intended for the *Financial News*, but refused insertion in that journal. It was in answer to the attack by the *F. N.* upon "Uruguay Cedulas." I saw the article but did not think it worth the expenditure of a penny and a possible extra four-penny stamp. The *F. N.* has its uses—and I really mean journalistic uses, but it overdoes its River Plate finance. Mr. Carroll's letter will be quite as effective in the *S. A. Journal* as in the *Financial News* itself. "Cedulas," gold or paper, are not in good odour, but even with that advantage on its side the *Financial News* loses by refusing to be corrected on certain questions of fact, and people who can judge will know how to treat the threadbare impertinence common in financial papers that all that is favorable to River Plate affairs comes from "interested parties." Naturally these "parties" do know something of the countries in which they have interests, while the "petite bourse" and its organs in London know nothing but what they crib from the Buenos Aires STANDARD.

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

THE CONFERENCE APPROACHING DEFINITE RESULTS.

LARGE SUBSIDIES AND A CONTINENTAL RAILROAD TO BE RECOMMENDED.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Washington, Feb. 17th, 1890.

The delegates to the Pan-American Conference are looking forward to a conclusion of their labours within a month or two. The hardest work had to be done in committees, and all the committees are now nearly ready to report to the Conference. Some of their reports will undoubtedly cause much debate, but hardly so much as has already taken place in committee. The American delegates have all along been disposed to favour the publication of the reports as they were agreed upon, on the ground that everything which affected the business interests of the country ought to be thoroughly discussed by business men and in the press before being finally acted on. The South Americans have looked upon the Conference more from the diplomatic standpoint, and have felt that its results ought not to be made known until they came up for discussion in the legislative bodies of the countries concerned. These results are all of a recommendatory character, and will have to be accepted by the governments before they will have any validity. Some of them never will be accepted, while others will find favour and be adopted without controversy by this country and all the Southern nations.

One of the foremost results of the Conference, as predicted by the critics of the present Secretary of State before it met, will be the recommendation of large expenditures for subsidies for steamship lines connecting the North and South. The committees have agreed upon their reports on this subject, and they will soon be under discussion. So much trade has already been developed in the Gulf of Mexico, and the conditions of trade there are already so favourable, that the committee on that branch of the subject will be satisfied with a subsidy based on the provisions of Congressman Farquhar's Tonnage Bill, giving 30 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles travelled by an American vessel. The Brazilian line, which is already run by Mr. Thurber, would need, according to the subsidy advocates, no more assistance than the Tonnage bill would give in addition to the $100,000 now paid as bounty by the Brazilian Government. The long run to the Argentine and Paraguay would require the greatest amount of Government assistance to make it profitable. The freight carried, it is argued, would be small at the beginning; the length of the run would compel the use of large and powerful steamers, and no stops could be made in Brazil during the yellow fever months.

The subsidy arrangements will have to be made separately by our Government with each of the other powers, and some friction may develop among the Southern nations as to the share each is to have in the stimulated trade relations with the powerful Northern Republic. If the matter is left to the State and Post Office Departments, and they are empowered to make treaty agreements, the Southern nations will have to compete with each other for our favor. The vessels subsidized by the different powers will be allowed to carry the flags of the nations paying the subsidy. If on a given line the United States pays three fifths of the total subsidy received, three vessels out of five will float the American flag. There is no truth in the statement which has been published in New York, that the delegate of the United States on the Atlantic Coast Subsidy insisted that all vessels should float the flag of the United States.

The members of the Committee on Pacific Traffic are not unmindful of the effect which the opening of the Nicaraguan Canal is likely to have on the commerce of the west coast of both North and South America. They look forward for quicker communication between New York and Valparaiso by way of the canal than between New York and Buenos Aires around the abutting promontory of Brazil. For the present ample subsidies will be recommended for lines between San Francisco and the points on the west coat of Mexico and South America. The opening of the canal is counted on to rapidly develop the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Northern countries of South America.

The Committee on Railway Communication was constituted by Mr. Blaine of one representative from each of the countries which would be traversed by a continental line. This committee will recommend that a survey of the route be made at the expense of the governments of the interested countries, and that every encouragement be held out for the prompt construction of a line which shall connect the northermost outpost of the United States with the most southerly civilized country of South America. Subsidies in money will hardly be required if the scheme can be shown to be practicable, for private capitalists will be ready to subscribe liberally for the stock. The governments may be asked to show some liberality in land grants and in yielding other privileges such as are commonly yielded to corporations expected to develop the resources of a State.

The majority of the Committee on an International Silver Coin will report in favour of a plan similar to that recommended by Mr. Estee, of California, for the coinage of a dollar of uniform weight and fineness by all the contracting countries. The South Americans are almost all in favour of such a coinage because of the great benefit it would be to them. Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, however, will submit a minority report from the committee opposing the recommendation of any such scheme. He will argue that if the attempt is made by legislation to add thirty cents to the value of the silver contained in the coin, and such a coin is made a legal tender even in small amounts in all the contracting countries, the South American countries would reap the benefit of it at the expense of the United States. These coins, he will point out, would pour into this country as fast as they were stamped in the South, and merchants in South America would draw on England for gold and we should be obliged to settle with England in gold. The South governments would make thirty cents every time they coined one of the new silver dollars, and they could immediately sell it for gold and use the gold to repeat the process in purchasing coining and getting rid of silver. The Southern countries contain very little gold and would be likely to soon drain this country and produce here a grave financial crisis. The weight of numbers in the Conference may favour some such plan as that suggested, but it is not likely that our Government will ever give it validity by adopting it.

The report on weights and measures has already been adopted, and that on patent rights and trade marks will probably provoke little dissension. The establishment of a customs union will hardly be seriously urged, so far as tariff rates are concerned, although some modifications of the administrative features of the tariff may be recommended with a view to uniformity. There is a strong feeling in favour of arbitration, and a plan will be proposed.

C. A. C.

TERRIBLE STORY FROM SIBERIA.

A WOMEN'S HUNGER STRIKE.

POISONING THEMSELVES IN REVENGE.

The ghastly story of the flogging and the subsequent suicide of ladies who, as political prisoners, were incarcerated at Kara, Eastern Siberia, is (says the *Times*) now fatally confirmed. It appears, from a series of letters received from Siberia, that the tragedy which happened in November, 1889, was the outcome of a long struggle between the authorities and the female prisoners entrusted to their care. More than a year ago the female prisoners lodged a formal complaint against Masukoff, the Director of their prison at Kara. He had, in a most unwarrantable manner, insulted and brutally ill treated one of their companions, Madame Soluzeff-Kovalsky. Acting under orders given by Masukoff, an officer broke into Madame Soluzoff-Kovalsky's cell. Madame Soluzeff-Kovalsky was still in bed. Bobrovsky and his soldiers were not actuated by any sense of delicacy or even of common decency. They rudely seized their victim, pulled her out of bed and dragged her, while still only in her nightdress, through the passages to the offices of the prison. Here, amid the coarsest insults, she was stripped and a convict's dress put upon her. On hearing of this outrage, her prison companions entered a formal complaint, but received no answer. Then the prisoners resolved to resort to that most terrible of protests which the extreme character of the suffering endured in Siberia alone can have suggested—a "hunger strike". A long and fearful experience has shown that, as a general rule, the Government pays no attention to the grievances of the exiles unless some scandal is produced by the cruel death of one or more of the victims. This, their first hunger strike, lasted eighteen days, and only ended when Masukoff informed the prisoners that he had tendered his resignation.

Unfortunately, Masukoff's resignation was not accepted, and a second hunger strike was resolved on. It lasted a full 22 days, and naturally many, in fact all, of the women would have died had they not been fed artificially. Soldiers and jailers had to hold down the unfortunate women while the food was forced upon them in an unnatural and mechanical manner. It was at this juncture that Madame Nahyda Sihida resolved to sacrifice herself. She determined to insult the Director in such a manner as would bring down upon herself a sentence of death followed by execution by hanging. But, at the same time, the sensation this must cause would, she imagined, render it impossible for Masukoff to remain at his post. It was on the thenty-second day of voluntary starvation that Madame Sihida sent a request to see the Director. Admitted to Masukoff's presence, she at once called him a villain and smartly boxed his ears. She was instantly seized and locked up in the common convict prison. Flogging was apparently the punishment reserved for Madame Sihida; but the prisoners warned the officials that if they executed this they would all take poison. However, Madame Sihida, in spite of her deplorable physical condition, was beaten without mercy. One hundred blows were deliberately administered. Madame Sihida died in two days from the effects of the blows. In the same jail there were three other female political prisoners. They had obtained permission to join Madame Sihida, probably for the purpose of nursing and consoling her after so terrible an ordeal. As soon, however, as Madame Sihida died and their services were of no further avail, they determined to sacrifice their lives. Madame Sihida's three companions took poison and are dead.

Meantime the thirty men were not idle. However, the poison they took was not sufficient to insure prompt effect on all of them. The action of the poison on most of the prisoners was slow, but two died in the course of a few hours. The convulsions of the two dying men, and the peculiar and sinister silence in the cells of the other prisoners, attracted the attention of the jailers. Emetics were administered. Thus most of the lives were saved—at least, as yet no other death has been reported.

SUBSIDY ARGUMENTS.

(*From the New York Commercial Bulletin*)

The statement recently made by Mr. William H. T. Hughes, of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at Washington, has attracted considerable attention among the shipping trade in this city. In substance, Mr. Hughes stated, it will be remembered, that his company owns nine steamers built entirely of material found in the United States; and under the provisions of the Farquhar bill, should it be passed in its present form, the lines he is interested in would receive 320,000 dollars per year in subsidy payments. Mr. Hughes also asserted that the wages of seamen had during the last ten years advanced from eighteen dollars to twenty-five dollars per month, which were considerably in advance of the wages paid to the Spanish seamen employed by the opposition line that, he said, received from the Spanish Government a subsidy of between four thousand and five thousand dollars per trip, resulting in an aggregate of 162,000 dollars per year. Mr. Hughes concluded with the remark that if the Government did not come to the aid of his lines his company would in the course of time be obliged to withdraw its steamers.

The general sentiment appears to be to regard the statement as a biassed presentation of facts. There is no doubt among well-informed members of the shipping trade that the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company is a money-making institution, and a criticism of Mr. Hughes' statement right through would, it is asserted, show many weak features. In the first place, his authority is questioned, for he claims that his competitor, the Spanish line running between New York and Havana receives a subsidy from the Spanish Government of between $4,000 and $5,000 per trip, resulting in an aggregate of $162,000 per annum. The Company Mr. Hughes refers to is the North American branch of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, of which Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co. are the agents in this city. The Spanish Government's contract with the Company does not specifically mention the North American branch. In fact, the contract is based upon the distance between Havana and Spanish ports, and is equal to about $600,000 per year. The contract calls for three trips a month between Havana and the Spanish ports of Cadiz, Barcelona and Santander. It moreover places the Company under the obligation of running the American line also three times a month—one of the trips of the American service to extend to South American ports as far as Colon. Another service that the Company is called upon to render, and for which it receives no additional compensation from the Spanish Government, is a monthly round trip from Havana to all the principal ports of Porto Rico and Cuba.

THE SPANISH LINE'S CONTRACTS

The contract between the Spanish Government and the Company can, however, hardly be classed as a subsidy contract; it must, in fact, be considered almost in the light of an ordinrry business transaction, in as much as the Government gets a full return for its money. In the first place, the line carries all Government traffic, including officials, soldiers, all kinds of military supplies, and freight of every description at half the regular schedule rates. Moreover, it is provided by the contract, which has been running for three years and has seventeen years yet to run, that in case the Spanish Government should become involved in war the Company must immediately place its vessels at the service of the Government. There are, furthermore, numberless other conditions in the contract, such as maintaining the average speed of its fleet up to the highest attainable standard and specifying the number and the character of the steamers the Company must hereafter build. For instance, the last five steamers that have been constructed are to all intents and purposes cruisers, lacking only the guns which can quickly be placed on board if necessary. Two other steamers of the same character are now building.

The Company has also another contract which it works to a considerable extent in connection with the foregoing. It is with the Mexican Government, which pays 10,000 for three round trips a month, including the ports of Havre, Liverpool, Santander and Vera Cruz. As in the Spanish contract, however, the Company places itself under obligation to furnish two trips a month between New York and Mexican ports one of which trips must include the ports of Tuxpan and Tampico. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Mexican Government paid 20,000 dollars a trip every fifteen days to European ports only.

There is perhaps no doubt that if the Compania Transatlantica Espanola are not under contract, it would not continue the service between New York and Havana, at any rate not under its present handicapped conditions. Nevertheless, there is, it is argued, apparently no official foundation for Mr. Hughes' statement that the New York line receives a subsidy from the Spanish Government of between $4,000 and $5,000 per trip. Only the Company itself can tell how much it estimates is paid to any branch of its service, and it is not known to have made any statement that will confirm Mr. Hughes's estimate.

BUSINESS OF MR. HUGHES'S LINE.

Granting, however, that the Spanish Line would not be profitable on the basis of actual receipts from traffic and expenses, the trade does not see that it in the least shows that Mr Hughes's line is not making money. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company has, it is argued, its competitor at a disadvantage at almost every turn. In the first place, its steamers are built expressly for the trade in which they run, while those of the Spanish Line must, under its contract, be suitable for the transatlantic trade, and also for transports. The hatches, for instance, are larger, and this gives the American steamers the monopoly of the transportation of machinery and like cargo. They also have side ports for handling cargo, which the Spanish vessels are not allowed to carry.

The fact that Mr. Hughes's steamers are built especially for the trade insures a very material saving of expense, on account of the expedition with which the cargo can be loaded and discharged. This, it is asserted, in turn makes it only necessary for one of his steamers to carry a crew of forty, while the opposition line is required by its contract to carry a crew of about eighty. An interesting feature may here be mentioned, however. On account of the labor organisation at New York the crew cannot be utilised in loading or unloading the vessel; consequently the full service of the crew is only available at foreign ports. The average of the wages paid to the Spanish crew is about nineteen dollars per month, but as the vessels carry twice as large a crew as do Mr. Hughes' it will be well to remember the fact in connection with that gentleman's statement at Washington that the wages of his seamen have increased within the last ten years from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per month, and are considered higher than the wages paid Spanish seamen.

In regard to the money-making qualities of the Ward Line, we learn from excellent authority that the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company carries fully six to eight times the cargo per month that the Spanish line does. It charges higher rates to Havana, and very high rates to other ports in Cuba because, as the Spanish line only lands at Havana, Mr. Hughes' steamers have practically no competition in that respect. No boat of Mr. Hughes', our authority states, ever takes out less cargo than on which six thousand dollars freight charges are paid, and it sometimes rises as high as twelve thousand and fourteen thousand dollars, while it brings back an average of about five thousand dollars per trip.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF SPANISH SUBSIDIES.

The Spanish Government, it has often been said, is very liberal in regard to its subsidy ideas. The contract with the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, as has already been shown, cannot be regarded too strongly in the light of a very liberal subsidy. Spain's efforts with other companies have, however, not been quite so successful, for with the exception of the company mentioned, which controls the largest number of vessels flying the Spanish flag, the four leading companies are virtually British corporations, although the vessels fly the Spanish flag in order to obtain Spanish gold. They are to a very large extent owned by British capital, having only sufficient Spaniards and Spanish capital interested to cover the technicalities of the subsidy contracts. Their captains and sailors are Spaniards, but the engineers, almost without exception, are British. In other words, it has the appearance of Spain subsidising the British to do their trade for them.

The four lines mentioned have, it is estimated, a capacity representing eighty thousand tons, the vessels ranging from 1500 to 3500 tons register. Many of the steamers are new, and all are well classed by Lloyd's. The lines in question all have headquarters in Liverpool. One is the "andera Espanola," with vessels whose tonnage aggregates 17,731. This line is owned chiefly by Messrs Glynn and Sons, and Hawkes, Somerville and Company are the agents. Another is "Cia de Navigacion La Flecha," of which G. H. Fletcher and Company are the agents and largely the owners. It has a capacity of 17,185 tons. A third line is "Linea Vapores Serra" with a fleet of 25,189 tons. It is controlled by J.T. Nickels and Company. The last is the Larrinaga Line, operated by the firm of Larrinaga and Company. Its vessels represent 19,514 tons.

The usual voyages made by the foregoing lines are from Liverpool, via a port in Spain, to the Spanish West Indies, thence to a port in the United State, (generally New Orleans, Baltimore or New York city and thence to Liverpool again.)

There are other lines doing what may be termed a coasting trade between Liverpool and Spain under similar conditions.

A compilation has recently been made of all vessels above 100 tons register carrying the Spanish flag. The result gives 411,713 as representing the total tonnage, and of this amount fully 100,000 tons are controlled by English capital. Such a showing as this will, it is believed, speak for itself.

THE U. STATES NAVY.

Secretary Tracy, of the Navy Department of the United States, has formally approved the recommendations of the Naval Board for the creation of a formidable navy. The plan contemplates the building of 92 ships of war and torpedo cruisers, as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Total cost.
		$
Ten battle ships.....	10,000	50,000,000
Eight battle ships.....	8,000	40,000,000
Twelve battle ships.....	7,000	54,000,000
Five battle ships.....	6,000	18,000,000
Ten rams	3,500	18,000,000
Nine 19-knot cruisers	6,250	29,700,000
Four 22-knot cruisers	7,400	14,000,000
Nine 20-knot cruisers	5,400	25,200,000
Two 19-knot cruisers	4,000	4,100,000
Five 18-knot cruisers	1,200	2,500,000
Fifteen 22-knot torpedo cruisers	900	7,500,000
Three artificer's ships		6,000,000
Altogether, 92 vessels, costing		269,000,000

This sea armament will restore the U States to its old position as a great naval power. Twenty-five years ago, at the close of the secession war, our Northern neighbours possessed the most powerful navy in the world. American engineers had revolutionized methods of ship building for war purposes, and all Europe was compelled to copy, and, if possible, improve on American ideas in naval architecture. Recently, one of the foremost of English military writers pointed out that soon the United States would take a front rank among the great naval powers of the world, and its sea-fighting strength could not be left out of the calculations of other Powers in case of a great war.

Railway Items

With regard to the loud complaints of the travelling public against the service of the special trains of the Northern Railway, we are informed that the blame rests more with the public and the Jockey Club than with the railway company. Passengers on race days crowd into the front cars of the special trains, leaving the last cars empty. Thus, on Sunday last, of the twenty cars of the special train at the end of the races, two were empty; meantime, the front cars were crowded to suffocation. The Jockey Club is also much to blame for delays; the last race was run in the dark, and the special train was kept waiting a considerable time. In other countries the special trains leave at a fixed hour; here the train waits on the public and on the Jockey Club. A little more discrimination on the part of the public and consideration on the part of the Jockey Club would immensely help matters. Delays, it must be remembered, entail great risks on a line over which the trains of no fewer than four companies run; and the manager of the Northern Railway, in case of such delays, cannot guarantee arrival of the special race trains further than the Retiro station. The wonder is that no serious accidents have occurred up to the present, and the fortunate fact is a great credit to the management of the Northern Railway Company. We think that the railway company will be obliged, by the necessities of traffic and a certain regard for life and limb, to start its special trains at a "fixed" hour, and this, after all, may be the best means of satisfying the public.

The Home Minister has received from Dr. Araoz a complete statement of the goods delayed and damaged on the Andine Railway, at the time of the rescission of the Clark-Sanford contract. The total number of packages comes to 8,219, besides 1,710 sheets of zinc. This statement is to be published in the form of a notice in the newspapers of this city.

Mr. Michael Hade, the chief-accountant 'pro tem' of the National Railway Board—in the absence of the indefatigable Mr. J. C. Cortinez, who is at present discharging the duties of traffic-manager on the Andine Railway—has been the recipient of a flattering testimonial, on the occasion of his promotion, from the entire staff in that important Department. The amount of work Mr. Hade goes through, and the good-will and willingness he displays under the pressure caused by the absence of Mr. Cortinez, have roused the admiration of the staff. We cordially join the staff in congratulating Mr. Hade, and at the same time congratulate the N. R. Board on the competency of all their employees.

The Contaduria General and Procurador del Tesoro have decided that Government is in no way obliged to pay the interests on guarantees, the payment of which has been delayed. The case in point is that of the Pacific Railway Company, who claimed the interest on the amount of guarantee due in 1888 and delayed for some reason or other. The amount claimed by the Company was £20,578, a very considerable sum in these hard times.

The Post-Master-General has complained to Dr. Araoz and urges him to take some active steps in regard to certain "postal irregularities" on the Southern Railway and other lines.

There is nothing new from La Plata about the Western Railway. By the way, it appears that the Southern Railway had nothing to do with the Henderson bid for the provincial lines. This is somewhat late in the day to make this revelation, as up to the rejection of the tenders everyone thought that the Henderson bid was a Southern Railway offer.

The *R. P. Times*, of Montevideo, has the following items:—

We hear that negotiations are about to be concluded, which will result in the acquisition, by the Central Uruguay, of the concession of the railway to Rocha and Chuy. The termination of the purchase only awaits the final authorization of the London Board.

Dr. Emilio Reus and Don Remigio Castellanos, the President and Managing Director of the Transatlantic Bank, have petitioned the Junta E. A. for the concession of a tramway to run through the north and south avenues of the projected Maillart Boulevard.

The *Capital* of Rosario estimates that 29,600 wagons will be required to remove the crops to the markets. Our contemporary calculates that it will take six months to do this, and draws up the following table, shewing the number of wagons the railway companies can dispose of in six months:—

	Wagons.
Central Argentine	10,800
Oeste Santa Fécino	6,200
Provincial Railway	9,000
Buenos Ayres and Rosario	3,600
	29,600

Messrs. Lucas Gonzalez and Co. have applied to Government for authority to build a branch to Guichipas, on the Salta Railway. As the Board of Public Works have received the application favorably, it is probable the necessary authority will be granted next week.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The spring in the gold premium yesterday gave people a foretaste of the coming cyclone; nevertheless, a good few are thinking of a last-rose-of-summer run to the camp or Montevideo for the Easter holidays, before they settle down to business for the winter. There was nothing fresh about the political rumpus in Mendoza, which, although got up by the schoolboys, appears to have been rather a serious business.

President Herrera's wedding will come off in Montevideo on the 25th inst., and society there is all agog about the grand ball to be given by H. E. on the happy occasion.

Amongst the contributions to the STANDARD Library (100,000 volumes) yesterday was "Antologia Argentina," a collection of historical proze and verse, by Don Benigno T. Martinez, which we anticipate great pleasure in reading, and for which we return our best thanks. Peuser is the publisher.

We are pleased to be able to contradict the news we published yesterday that the Hat Company had to pay its dividend in shirts. It is not so; the Company is in a sound position.

An evening colleague takes the same view as we do of Italian opera this season, and makes the distressing announcement that high-life is sick of it and will leave it religiously alone this year. The crisis has, no doubt, this healthy frame of the fashionable mind to its credit.

The engine-drivers and stokers of the Western Railway have struck, or threaten to strike, if two employees, who they consider to have been unjustly dismissed a few days ago, be not reinstated in their posts.

All the banks and the Bolsa will be closed to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. It is a long holiday in such ticklish times as the present.

Writing gross obscenity on the windows of the first-class carriages of the Northern Railway with diamond rings and pins is an outrageous abuse that the manager of the line justly complains of. All the windows of the new cars are thus disfigured and will have to be replaced. The well-dressed "canaille" who perpetrate such outrages on decency should be vigorously dealt with. A few detectives in the trains on Sundays would soon set matters right.

All about the blaze in Calle Rivadavia on Monday night will be found in our on 'Change column. It was a first-chop conflagration, worthy of Chicago or Louisville.

By the way, the cyclone at this latter place has made timid people nervous lest it should sweep down here to-morrow, as predicted. Crisis cum Cyclone would be really too much, and we trust that Eolus will take pity on the Plate and not add to its present troubles.

The falling off of cart traffic in the streets is one of the most eloquent signs of the bad times. It is often possible now, in streets that were formerly the busiest, to look ahead three or four squares, without carts or carriages to be seen; pedestrians are also much fewer, and nearly every second man one meets seems to have more on his mind than he can bear.

The professor of magnetism who put a young man into a trance and then got him to sign a bill for $20,000 is to be hauled before the law courts to explain. Cagliostro had the end of the last century almost to himself, but his fellow practitioners at the end of this are unpleasantly numerous.

One of Mr. Wemyss Reid's men of genius tells to-day a story of Mr W. H. Smith, who, he says, on hearing someone quote the lines—

"Golden lads and girls all must,
Like chimney-sweepers, come to dust,

remarked, "I had always understood that chimney-sweepers came to sweep."

There's something in the shinplaster wind, we greatly fear. The *Courrier* published five new projects, or rather old ones in new clothes, yesterday to cure the crisis. They all involve more paper in some shape or other, and, if adopted, will soon bring matters to a head with a vengeance. The worst of it is, they have an inspired look.

The immigration for March was still in the cow's tail direction—14,230 souls and bodies, between passengers and emigrants. This is another stiff move in the wrong direction, compared with last month and last year.

Here's something high-life from Russia:—"The rakers up of unconsidered scandals are bemoaning the hard treatment that Princess Dolgorouki, the morganatic wife of Alexander II., has received from her dutiful step son, the Czar. The first act of authority of his Majesty on coming to the throne was to banish the Princess. The Czar was killed at 2:30 p.m. His son became Emperor on the death-sigh, and magnanimously gave the Princess two hours and a half to quit the country. She left Petersburg by the five o'clock train. Since then she has lived in Paris, but has been anxious to retain her

SUMMER GOODS

MESSRS.

Albert Gebbie & Co

Are now showing a Select Stock of Summer Goods in all Departments.

Dress materials in cashmeres and light woollen textures

GREAT VARIETY OF

Cints, Muslins and Zephyrs

A choice assortment of

Embroidered Robes

IN

Cashmeres, Muslin., Zephyrs and Prints.

Ladies, Genltemen and Children's Hosiery

Ladies' Underclothing.

Dressing-gowns, Toilet jackets, Combination dresses.

Gloves. Sunshades, and Umbrellas

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

Novelties, too numerous to detail

Gentlemens' Suitings

English and Scotch summer tweeds, worsteds and serges.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Braces, &c

Ceylon and Oxford Pyjama Suits, Portmanteaus.

Zeno & Co.'s Perfumery.

We are sorry to advise our customers, that owing to the uncertain value of the Dollar, we will be obliged, henceforth to sell only for cash.

Albert Gebbie & Co.,

189—CALLF DEFENSA—189

BANCO ESPA..OL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA,

98—Calle Piedad—98

Capital realizado $3.000,000 m|n

Da cartas de credito y letras de cambio y expide ordenes por calle sobre los principales mercados del extrangero

Gira sobre todos los pueblos de España, Portugal, Francia, Inglaterra, Italia, Suiza, Belgica, Alemania, asi como sobre Montevideo y todos sus Departamentos, Rosario de Santa Fe, Asuncion, etc. etc.

Se ocupa de toda clase de operaciones bancarias.

SE ABONA	En cro y m. legal.
En cuenta corriente	3 o/o
Depositos 6 90 dias	4 „
Id id a 60 dias	5 „
Id id a 90 dias	6 „
Id id a mayor plazo	convencional
Id id a premio desde $3000 arriba pasando 60 dias	6 o/o
SE COBRA	
En cuenta corriente	12 o/o
Por descuentos de letras y pagarés	convencional

Horas de despacho de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m.; los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Setiembre 15 de 1888.

AUGUSTO J. COELHO, Gerente

Flores

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Strict l

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Boarders,

Companias Nacionales de Seguros

LA ESTRELLA

(FUNDADA EL AÑO 1865,

La Segunda Argentina

(FUNDADA EL AÑO 1877)

American

(FUNDADA EN 1887).

Direccion General

Buenos Aires, 128 Calle Florida 128.

Seguros contra incendios

Estas Companias aseguran comprendiendo las explosione de gas y de vapor y los daños causados por el rayo, riesgos situados en la Capital y en todos los puntos de la Republica Argentina.

Seguros fluviales y maritimos

Sobre buques, efectos, fletes, ganancias esperadas, emisiones etc.

Para conocnir condiciones especiales de Seguro maritimo y abrir polisas flotantes sobre espediciones o los puertos de los Rios y de Ultramar, dirigirse a la Direccion General.

The English Bank of the R. Plate,

(LIMITED)

139 to 149

CALLE RECONQUISTA

IN ROSARIO

ESQ. CORDOBA Y PUERTO MONTEVIDEO

117—CALLE MISIONES — 117

PAYSANDU.

Salto

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Reserve Fund 250,000

BANKERS IN LONDON

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

Commercial and other Current accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

Bills, Discounted, Negotiated or Collected.

Cedulas and other public Securities and Stocks received on Deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends for account of parties either here or abroad.

Advances made upon Approved Securities. Stocks and Shares sold for account of third parties.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States, and Brasi for Commercial and travelling purposes.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued on the following places

London	Genoa
Paris	Madrid
Hamburg	New York
Antwerp	Rio Janeiro

and all the principal towns in

Great Britain	Italy
France	Spain
Germany	Switzerland
Belgium	Brasil

Transfers of Funds to or from this country and the Continent can be effected by Telecam or intherwise, through the medium of the Bank's Chief Offices at

15 St. Swithin's Lane, London E.C.

Also every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following Rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank until further notice:

ALLOWED

	oro sellado and moneda legal.
Credit Balances in current account and Deposits at Call	3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at one month's notice	4 do
„ for two months fixed	5 do
„ „ three months „	6 do
For longer periods according to arrangement.	

CHARGED

Overdrafts in current accounts	
„ Gold and Paper—	12 o/o p.ann.
Discounts — According to arrangement	

T. H. JONES, Manager.

Bs. Aires, 12th May 1888.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata

84 - Calle de la Piedad - 96

Oro efectivo

Capital autorizado y suscrito $3.050,000 m/n.

Reservas al 31 Dec. de 1888 975,000 „

Recibe depositos en cuenta corriente y a plazo fijo.

Descuenta letras y pagares de comercio.

Anticipa fondos sobre titulos de renta negociables, recibiendo tambien los mismos titulos en depositos libre para el cobro de cupones y dividendos cuyo importe se encarga de remitir a los interesados residentes en Europa.

Emite carteras de credito sobre Londres, Paris, Burdeos, Lyon, Marsella, Amberes, Hamburgo, Madrid, Rio Janeiro y todas las principales ciudades de ITALIA y SUIZA.

Gira letras de cambio a la vista y a plazo sobre Londres, Paris, Burdeos, Lyon, Marsella, Le Havre, Niza, Amberes, Hamburgo, San Petersburg Constantinopla, El Cairo, Madrid y todas las provincias de España, sobre las principales ciudades de ITALIA, SUIZA y AUSTRO-HUNGARIA como tambien sobre Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, Montevideo, Rosario de Santa Fé, Cordoba, y Villa Maria.

Emite ordenes de pago sobre cualquier pueblo de Italia que tenga oficina postal.

Se encarga de cobrar giros o cupones asi como de ejecutar ordenes de compra y venta de Cedulas Hipotecarias y otros titulos de renta, por cuenta de terceros.

Manda efectuar pagos en Europa por medio del telegrafo y tratar en general todos las operaciones del ramo bancario.

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva resolucion rigen los siguientes tipos de interes:

Se abona	
En cuenta corriente y a la vista	3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „
A plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „
A plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „
SE ABONA EN ORO SELLADO	
En cuenta corriente y a la vista	3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „
A plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „
A plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „
Se cobra:	
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente	12 o/o anual
Por descuento de letras, pagares y otros documentos a tipo	Convencional.

Horas de despacho:

Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 3 de la tarde, y los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4.

Buenos Aires, 31 de Diciembre 1888.

ONORIO STOPPANI, Gerente.

William White

Land, Live Stock and General Commission Agent

463 463

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand a

W. G. Martindale's

248—CALLE ESMERALDA—254

Old number 140 and 144

ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

MAGDALENA

5300 tons 5900 power

Capt. W. Chapman

Will sail on

April 1st

For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southamptor and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passge money

Families and Companies

A considerable reduction is made in their favour. Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe, can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

HENRY L. GREEN,

Reconquista 412.

Agents in Rosario—BARNETT & Co.

298 f11 ap15

REGULAR GERMAN MAIL

Hamburg - South American Steamship Co.

REGULAR LINE BETWEEN

THE

River Plate and Hamburg.

Names of the steamers—	
VALPARAISO	BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA	HAMBURG
MONTEVIDEO	PARANAGUA
DESTERRO	SANTOS
CORRIENTES	URUGUAY
PETROPOLIS	TIJUCA
RIO	CAMPINAS
ROSARIO	OLINDA
BAHIA	OURITYBA
PERNAMBUCO	PORTO ALEGRE
CEARA	SAN NICOLAS
LISSABON	BELGRANO
CINTRA	ITAPARICA
PARAGUASSU	AMAZONAS
PATAGONIA	

The following steamers will sail:—

CURITYBA	A Birch	April 2
BUENOS AIRES	B Lowe	April 9
SAN NICOLAS	J G von Holten	April 17
C RRIENTES	W Josting	

Direct for Hamburg.

All these Steamers carry Physician and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie

These steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of Sweden and Norway.

Transhipment of same in Hamburg ing on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents

LUDERS & CO.

861. — Rivadavia — 861.

Imperial German Mail

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Regular Line between the River Plate and Bremen via Vigo, and Antwerp.

The Steamships

Berlin sails on 10th April

Koeln „ 25th „

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses. Receive cargo, specie, and parcels to all the above ports and subject to transhipment for

HAMBURG

and ports of England, Holland and in combination with the

Forenede Dampskibs Selskab in Copenhagen

From Antwerp to and from the ports of Norway and the Baltic.

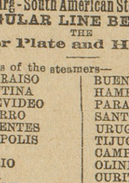
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

Prepaid-Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster, Agent

MAIPU 185 p.



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Accumulated Fund

30,000,000 dollars gold

Charges moderate and payments liberal.

BRANCH OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES

476—Calle Piedad—476

The large Accumulated Fund of this Company offers absolute security to insurers.

The **Surplus Fund** of the "ROYAL" over its liabilities is **larger** than that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the world.

For further information apply to

J. R Stafford

Calle Piedad 476 Manager

Buenos Ayres. 285 f11 xp

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street

PARIS, 16 Rue Halevy

BUENOS AYRES

MONTEVIDEO

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000 Ster.

Subscribed Capital 1,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres

CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted — of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection — subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E. C.

OR OF THE

PARIS BRANCH 16 RUE HALEVY

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

PARIS

And all the principal towns of

FRANCE

AND OF

GERMANY	BELGIUM
SPAIN	ITALY

ALSO ON

AFRICA	PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	UNITED STATES
CANADA	Repub. ORIENTAL
CHILE.	

H. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

Chargeurs Reunis

Compañia Francesa de Navegacion á Vapor.

Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires

El 8, 18 y 28 de cada mes

Tarifa de Pasages

1ª Clase pesos 180 oro, 2ª Clase pes. 76 oro o su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.

N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores de la Platense Flotilla Company.

Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."

En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.

Tercera clase (con camarote) pes. 70 oro

Entrepuente pesos 35 oro.

El precio de los pasages es en oro o su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.

For mas informes al Agente General

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,

Buenos Aires, Calle Piedad 35.

Montevideo, Calle Piedras 144.

Rosario, Calle Puerto 45.

San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

LA VELOCE

Quickest route from the River Plate to Europa

for Las Palmas, Tangers, Barcelona Genoa, Naples

By the splendid steamers of the line

Nord America,

ex-Stirling Castle

Napoli, Duchessa di Genova, Vittoria, Duca di Galliera, Europa, and Matteo Bruzzo

Leaving Buenos Aires

on 3th, 14th and 24th of every month.

Passages per Nord America, Duchessa di Galliera and Vittorio. Special cabins $210 gold; 1st class 180 gold, 2nd class 130 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.

Per Matteo Bruzzo and Europe--1st class, 150 gold, 2nd class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.

Per Napoli--1st class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.

These steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.

For freight etc. apply to the General Agent

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 255.

Montevideo, Piedras 94.

Rosario San Lorenzo 43

San Nicolas Comercio 94.

Northern Assurance Company

LONDON AND ABERDEEN

Life and Fire Insurance Office

Capital £ 3,000,000 Sterling

Agents for the Arg. Republic

Th. Bracht & Co.

102 Calle Cangallo. altos.

The Agents have full powers to settle claims without reference to the Head Office

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J. de BOER.

Agente General de la

Compania The Netherlands Seguros contra incendio

(ZUTPHEN)

Agente General de la

Compañia Hamburgo Magdeburguesa Seguros contra incendio

(HAMBURGO)

Comisario de Averias de los Seguros Maritimos de Europa

ESCRITORIO

Calle Alsina 487, n/n, (altos

Banco Nacional

Desde el 1° de Febrero proximo hasta nuevo aviso el Banco

Cobra

Por descuento de pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no bajo, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral ..... o/o

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o trimestral..... 10 „

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente..... 12 „

Abona

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente ...			3 o/o
Id	Id	a plazo de 60 dias y arriba	6 „
Id	Id	en caja de Ahorros:— Desde $5 hasta $1000	7 „
		Desde $1,001 á $10,000	6 „
Id	Id	en oro o corriente.....	2 „
Id	Id	Id á plazo fijo de 30 dias.....	3 „
Id	Id	Id á 90 dias.	4 „

En general el banco no abonará intereses sobre depositos que sean retirados antes de 30 dias.

Buenos Aires, Enero 23° de 1890.

M. A. MAXWELL, Secretario.

Banco Frances del Rio de La Plata

31 Calle Reconquista 31

Capital: 3,000 000 m/n. oro sellado

Se abona. M/Legal Oro

Por deposito en cuenta corriente a la vista..... 3 o/o 3 o/o

Id	Id	a plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „ 4 „
Id	Id	a plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „ 5 „
Id	Id	a plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „ 6 „
Id	Id	a premio desde $ 20 hasta 5000.....	
		despues de 60 dias	6 „ 6 „

Se cobra:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 12o/o 12o/o

Por descuento de letras y pagares, convencional.

El Banco abre cuentas corrientes a comerciantes y particulares en Buenos Aires y en otros puntos de la Republica o del Exterior.

Hace anticipos y prestamos sobre titulos de credito en general, sobre moneda o metales de oro o plata.

Compra y vende, fondos publicos, titulos o valores por cuenta de terceros.

Recibe titulos de credito en deposito, se encarga de cobrar cupones y dividendos, y de remitir el importe a los interesados en Europa.

Da cartas de credito a comerciantes y viajeros, emite giros a la vista o a plazo, y por orden telegraficos sobre Europa.

Dá giros sobre Francia, Inglaterra, Italia España, Suiza y Bélgica.

Emite ordenes de pago sobre cualquier pueblo de Francia que tenga oficina postal.

Horas de despacho: de 10 a.m. a las 3 p.m. Los Sabados y ultimos dias del mes hasta las 4 p.m.

Los dividendos del Banco Frances podrán ser pasados en Paris, á presentacion de los titulos, por el Banco, Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commerciel et de Depôts Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin No. 50, si asi lo desean los poradores.

Buenos Aires, Julio 1 de 1888.

G. Froment,

129 ap13 xp GERENTE

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD

(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the ank will be as fallows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

Moneda legal

Account current	3 o/o
30 days' notice	3½ „
90 days' fixed	5 „
Oro sellado	
Account current	2 o o
30 days' notice	3 „
90 days' fixed	4 „

Charged

For Discounts, conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current paper ..... 12 o/o

Do. do do gold.. ..... 12 o/o

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, 1888.

H. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

Barraca del Riachuelo

DE

A. STEWART & Cia.

Deposito

De toda clase de Mercancias

Con ramales de tramway y ferro-carril a los portones

Se cargan y descargan buques

Casilla de Correo No. —Telefono Gower Bell No. 2312.—En la Boca 4 á 5.

Before leaving for England, you should buy

PARAGUAYAN RINGS

at Pedro Contratti's Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 552 Cuyo between Florida and San Martin, almost at the corner of Florida. Wholesale also. Don't forget Cuyo 552.—PEDRO CONTRATTI. 106 do4 xp

---

Wm. Knaudt,s Hotel & Restaurant

Calle 25 de Mayo 349; centrally situated. English principally spoken in the house. Airy comfortable Rooms and Beds. Plain well served meals. Moderate Prices. Best known as **Restaurant Deutscher Bund.**—Every attention and information given to Guests.

59 xp

Henry Joostens.

Architecto,

556—Calle Piedad—556

Escritorio 19

667 dc26jan 1891

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

AVENIDA DE MAYO—CALLE PERU—CALLE VICTORIA

Entrada 76 — PERU — 76

Inauguracion de la seccion del nuevo local (Entresuelo)

— ESPOSICION GENERAL —

1° De Sederias de todas clases para Vestidos y Guarniciones,

2° De Generos de fantasia para Vestidos (100,000 piezas!). A mas de los Generos de alta novedad y de Fantasia tenemos un surtido especial en articulos de luto y medio luto.

3° De Confecciones, Tapados y Vestidos para señoras, señoritas y niñas.

La Exposicion de las Confecciones, Vestidos y Tapados tiene lugar en la 2ª Seccion de nuestro nuevo local (Entresuelo) y ocupa todo el espacioso salon que acabamos de inaugurar.

4° Modas sea Gorras, Sombreros y Sombreritos para señoras, señoritas y niños.

5° De Ropa Blanca Fina—Batones—Matines—Articulos de Punto—Colchas Acolchadas—Guantes—Corsets—Guarniciones—Cintas— Perfumeria—Mercería—Camas y Cunas de fierro y bronce—Muebles Fantasia—Calzados—Articulos para viajes, etc.—Surtidos unicos en Buenos Aires—Precios muy comodos.

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

AVENIDA DE MAYO, CALLE PERU — CALLE VICTORIA.

Primera Exposicion de las Mercaderias de Otono

459 m18 ap3

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by D. J. Collis Brown, (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan; but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are so sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances "ad infinitum" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative that have occurred under our personal observation during many years, In Cholerate Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm Conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate Breach of Faith on the part of the Chemist to prescribe and Patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr J Collis Browne, was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodine; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to,—See "The Times," July 13, '864.

Sold in bottles at 1s, 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 178 f7 a7 1pw

---

Mm. Sellers & Co., Incorporated—Iron-working machinery for railway shops.

Goodell & Waters—Wood-working machinery.

Edgemoor Bridge-Works—Bridges. iron buildings, etc.

Jackson & Sharp Co.—Passenger, freight, drawing-room and sleeping cars.

J. G. Brill Co.—Tram-cars.

A. Whitney & Sons—Cast chilled wheels.

Pickering Spring Co.—All classes of car springs.

Bemis Car Box Co.—Self-oiling running-gears.

Wakefield Rattan Co.—Car-seats.

The Dayton M'n'f'g Co.—Car trimmings, head-lights, etc.

The Rhode Island Locomative Works

The Hoops Smelting Co.—Brass bearings.

Estimates furnished for all classes of railway equipment and supplies. Sole agent:

W. H. MacCracken,

Casilla 291. 825 calle Alsina.

588 f24 n

L'pool Brazil and R. P. Steamer

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departure from Buenos Aires.

ANTWERP AND LONDON

(Via Bahia Blanca)

TENIERS (Belg.)	Capt Twine,	April 5
	LIVERPOOL	
LENY (Eng)	Capt Barton	April 7
	ANTWERP	

(via Rio de Janeiro and Southampton)

WORDSWORTH* (Eng.)	Hairby	April 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails

CYRENE (Eng.)	Capt. Amey	April 8
	ANTWERP.	
	Via La Plata	
BELLOVA (Eng.)	McMillan	April 9
	LIVERPOOL	
CUVIER (Eng.)	Capt. Blair	April 14
	ANTWERP	
BELLENA (Eng)	Capt. McLean	April 15
	ANTWERP	

via Rio de Janeiro y Southampton

GOLERIDGE* (Eng.)	F Brown	April 22

Carrying the Belgian mails

Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets available for 12 months: at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepared prepaid passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York boat from Rio N.B.—Certain steamers marked* are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE & Co, Agent,

449 Calle Reconquista 449.

The Standard Watches of the World are English. Scientific Watchmaking and repairing.

William C. Black & Cia.

Watch. — Chronometer and clockmaker

Calle Cerrito 36 nuevo

William & Baptiste

RESTAURANT DE LONDRES

84 Calle 25 de Mayo 84.

The best Breakfasts LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS in town.

The most varied Menu in the Republic.

British and American Benevolent Society

The Society is sadly in want of funds. Donations will thankfully be received by the undersigned, or by the Chairman, Chas. H. Krabbe, 431 Calle Cuyo, R. Ingles Runciman, Treasurer, 158 Calle Chacabuco.

December 10th, 1889.

RONALD BRIDGETT.

Hon. Sec.

746 Gral. Lavalle.

John Walker & Sons

LIMITED.

Kilmarock, Scotland.

FOUNDED IN 1827.

Old Highland Whisky.

Purest and Best.

Blended with the greatest care and nicety from the finest products of the Highland Stills.

WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY obtained at Sydney Exhibition in 1879 a certificate of the Highest Class for Old Highland Whisky.

Two silver medals at Melbourne in 1880 with three other diplomas. Diploma d'Honneur at Paris in 1885 and Highest Awards Adelaide 1887.

The business done during the year 1888 showed an increase of upwards of 100,000 gallons as compared with the previous year.

Sole Agents for the sale in the Argentine Republic,

S. H. JONES & CO.

333, — SAN MARTIN — 333.

Buenos Ayres,

609 m28 ufn

R. S. RASCHE,

TEA MERCHANT,

583—Calle Lavalle—583

4 5lo mar20ap

The New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.

— Fleet of Steamers —

RIMUTAKA, RUAPEHU, TONGARIRO AORANGI, KAIKOURA.

Steamer	*Tons Reg.*	*To sail from Rio Janeiro*
Ruapehu	4163	April 10
Kaikoura	4474	May 8
Tongariro	4163	June 5

THROUGH FARES TO LONLON FROM BUENOS AYRES:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
£35	£20	£12

For passages and further information, apply to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

326 n/n Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.

Montevideo—Solis 55 and Rio Janeiro.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.

Calle Piedad

Esquina Reconquista

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

Se paga

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal ..... 3 o o anual

Id	a plazo fijo de 30 dias	Id Id	4 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 60 dias	Id Id	5 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 90 dias	Id Id	6 „
	otros plazos		Convencional.

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista ..... 2 o/o anual

Id	a plazo fijo de 30 dias ...		3 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 60 dias		4 „
Id	a plazo fijo de 90 dias		5 „
Id	a otros plazos		Convencional

Se cobra

Tanto en oro sellado como en moneda legal

Por adelanto en cuenta corriente 12 o/o anual

Descuento de pagares y letras sera..... Convencional.

Letras de Cambio

Se dan sobre:—

España 850 pueblos, Gran Bretana 40 pueblos; Holanda, Belgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; Italia pagadero en 250; y Suiza en 70 pueblos; Estados Unidos, Canada, Brasil, Montevideo:

Cartas de Credito

Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision alguno sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

Horas de despacho

Los ordinarios 10 a.m. a 3 p.m., y los Sabados y fines de mes hasta 4 p.m.

Eduardo Kenny

Consignatario de frutos del pais

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER AND

General Commission Agent

126—RECONQUISTA—126.

sl59 j21 xp

Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Sheep

Every Estanciero and Horsebreeder should have one of MESSRS.

DAY SON & HEWITT'S Animal Medicine Chests

CONTAINING THE CELEBRATED—

Red Drench
Blisterine
Gaseous Fluid
Diuretic Balls
Chemical Extract
Carminative Chalk
Black Physic Balls
Balsamic Castor Oil
Sulphuretted Extract Ointment
Aluminate of Zinc Ointment
Aluminate of Borax
Blister Ointment
Condition Balls
Alcoholic Ether
Broncholine
Gascodyne

With "KEY TO FARRIERY" and full directions.

— ALSO SOLD SEPARATELY —

To be obtained from any Chemist or the SOLE IMPORTERS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

NEILD & CO.

265—CALLE MAIPU—265

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

— STEAMERS

between Liverpool, the River Plate, and Valparaiso

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL SAIL IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER

From Montevideo:

For Europe	For the Pacific
JOHN ELDER, Capt. J. Barr sails on the 30th March	**ACONCAGUA** Capt. A. Hamilton sails on the 31st March
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.	for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
OROTAVA, Capt. C Adey will sail on the 13th of April	**SORATA** Capt. A. Cooper sails on the 16th April
for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.	for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
ORUBA Capt. Geo. Massey RNR sails on the 27th April	**BRITANNIA** Capt H. Brown. sails on April 28th
for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool	for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Taking mails, passengers, cargo, parcels, and specie for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, and the Northern Ports.

The steamers Oruba, Aconcagua, Britannia, Sorata, Galicia, John Elder and Potosi are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares:

To Vigo	1st class	£35 — 2nd class	£20 —	3rd class	£8
To Bordeaux	1st „	£35 — 2nd „	£20 —	3rd „	£10
To Plymouth and Liverpool	1st „	£35 — 2nd „	£20 —	3rd „	£12
Return tickets	1st „	£52½ - available for a year.			

WILSON SONS & Co. LIMITED

AGENTS: BUENOS AYRES, Cangallo 34. IN MONTEVIDEO, Solis 55. RIO DE JANEIRO, Praça das Marinhas. PERNAMBUCO AND SAN VICENTE, C. V.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co. LIMITED

Monthly Line of steamers between New Zealand and London

calling at RIO DE JANEIRO and TENERIFFE.

The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, as per following tables:

STEAMER	Leave New Zealand	Due at R. de Janeiro	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at Plymouth	Due at Gravesend
	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
IONIC.....		January 30	February 13	February 18	February 19
TAINUI.....	March 6	March 12	March 27	April 1	April 2
DORIC.....	April 3	March 27	April 10	April 15	April 16
ARAWA.....	May 1	April 24	May 8	May 13	May 14
COPTIC	May 29	May 22	June 5	June 10	June 11
IONIC.....	June 26	June 19	July 3	July 8	July 9
TAINUI.....	July 24	July 17	July 31	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
DORIC.....	August 21	August 14	August 28	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
ARAWA.....	September 18	September 11	September 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 1
COPTIC	October 16	October 9	October 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
IONIC.....	November 13	November 6	November 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
	November 18	December 4	December 18	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
	1891	1891

of gunpowder from a neighboring house. The losses are estimated at 400,000 dollars, of which 160,000 dollars are covered by insurance in the Royal, London Assurance and Transatlantic Companies. The owners and two clerks have been arrested pending inquiry as to the cause of the fire.

The Mint received to-day five tons of copper, to coin small change, and will continue to receive weekly consignments till the amount decreed for coinage by Government is reached.

At the second hour business shewed a sh_at fizzling in the bullish spurt in gold, but although rates fell back a trifle, there was no general recovery, the quotation being 265 buyers at the close for to-morrow and 266 end month. In stocks nothing worth mentioning was done beyond a few sales at fainting rates. Cedulas were quiet and a bit weaker.

In exchange brokers reported very little done to day, as the mail left. Some paper was passed at 47 5/8 d., 5.01 francs Paris and 5.02 Antwerp.

The following is a summary of operations effected this evening at the second ring:—

Gold—		
April 2nd	$389,000 at	266-267.50-264 50-266-264.50-265
April 7th	20,000 at	267.50-266
April 30th	235,000 at	268-265.50-267 266
April 15th	40,000 at	266-265.50
	$684,000	
National Bank Shares—		
For cash	250 at	117-120
Catalinas Moles—		
April 2nd	1,600 at	28.50-27.50-28
Banco Constructor-		
April 2nd	300 at	24.50-25.50
Obligaciones—		
April 2nd	700 at	3.20-3-3.20
National Cedulas—		
April 2nd D	3,000 at	87.50
April 2nd E	37,000 at	87.50
Provincial Cedulas—		
April 2nd L	12,200 at	57-57.10
April 2nd F	3,000 at	55
April 2nd M	18,000 at	53.60-50
April 2nd N	22,500 at	53.60
April 2nd O	89,500 at	53 53.50 40
April 2nd P	191,000 at	53.50-20-80

Mr James Mason of San Jose de la Esquina has been authorized by Messrs Oliva and Company to form a colony on 3 square leagues of their estancia near Carmen del Sauce on which the Central Argentine railway will build a station. Mr Mason has great experience in colonizing, having already settled over 25 square leagues of his own property.

Our impulsive colleague *Le Corrrier de la Plata* gives five pills or bills to be administered at choice of the Executive and all guaranteed to cure the crisis, as follows:—

1st Project—Issue of 100,000,000 National Mortgage Bonds in currency to return 8 o/o interest, 2 o/o amortization and 1 o/o commission; as the State would have no interest to pay, it could amortize at the rate of 10 o/o per annum.

2nd Project—Issue of 100,000,000 National Mortgage Bonds against a fixed area of National lands valued at 10,000 dollars per league.

Project 3rd—Formation of State Bank with sole right of emission and regulation of the currency; the Executive to buy up private shareholders of National Bank and start conversion fund.

Project 4th—Internal Patriotic loan. A well advised and possibly good measure, but scarcely susceptible of realization at present.

Project 5th—New York loan of 2000 tons of bar silver to be coined at the rate of 40 dollars per kilo, so that 80,000,000 would suffice for withdrawal of the actual emission.

The Montevidean papers have started the "bola" that Mr. James Oliver, who has just arrived from England, has offered the Montevidean Government, on behalf of London bankers, a loan of 30 million dollars. We are informed on the best authority that Mr. Oliver never made such an offer, nor does he contemplate such a business.

Neither Bolsa nor banks will be open on Saturday next, so all parties having transactions pending on that date should take notice.

A correspondence in to-day's *Nacion*, analysing and reviewing the state of the Provincial Bank of Cordoba, has attracted much attention, the writer pointing out many discrepancies which exist between the balance-sheet and the tables as published and signed by the board. This is a serious point, not lessened by the palpable carelessness with which the accounts are kept, where gold and paper are added together indiscriminately. The writer adds that before the bank got so completely into the hands of the Government it was better managed and altogether a sounder institution. Oh, the evils of State banking!

The following passengers left to-day in the R.M.S. Magdalena: Messrs T R Wood, H H Petty, W A Rose, P S Conway, M Errecalde, J H Walker, C Southall, Roland Ive, H T Howson, Mr and Mrs Twining, Mr Agar, Mr Curtain, Mr Bebiller, Mr Morris, Mr Tewes's son, Mr E Bunge and family, Messrs Killeleas, Fleming, John Pearson, F Saunders, Carruthers, E Caine, H Eyton, Atkinson, Lee Borell, Mrs Van Leewr, 17 second and 67 third class.

The s.s. Belgrano has arrived in Montevideo from Havre with 200 passengers and 800 cubic metres of cargo, including 800 barrels of sugar.

The s.s. A. Lavarello arrived last night in Montevideo from Genoa with 700 passengers and 500 tons of cargo for this port, and 100 passengers for Rosario; she will enter the Boca to-morrow.

The s.s. Ortegal arrived this morning in Montevideo from Bordeaux with 146 passengers, 3241 barrels of wine and 8811 packages; she comes up to-morrow.

The Board of the National Mortgage Bank has apprised the Finance Office that it has put in circulation its last batch of cedulas. Its total issue, therefore, has been 90,000,000 paper and 20,000,000 gold, of which 8,043,950 paper and 359,800 gold have been amortized and paid off, leaving the actual issue in circulation at 81,956,050 paper and 19,640,200 gold. The gold bonds authorized by law of November last have never been issued, and the Bank has consequently closed all its loan transactions.

In shipments of cereals the following are reported:—

W. Paats and Co. per s. s. Pomeranian 4,517 bags of linseed for Glasgow.

Arning Brauss and Co. per s.s. Castlegate 30,516 bags of maize for orders.

Arning Brauss and Co. per hq. Fiume E. 13,586 bags of maize for orders.

The National Government has agreed to give the Municipality an advance of a million dollars against the patentes returns for this year.

The steamer Vittoria will leave on the 3rd inst. for Las Palmas, Barcelona and Genoa.

The steamer Alfonso XII will leave on the 3rd inst. for Santa Cruz, Vigo and Barcelona.

The steamer Zaandam will leave on the 4th inst. for Boulogne and Amsterdam.

The steamer La Plata will leave on the 5th inst. for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux.

The following operations were effected in the Montevidean "Centro Comercial" on Monday:—

Comp. Nacional de Credito—

For cash	1,850 at	28¼ to 29¾
April 1st	200 at	28½
National Bank Shares—		
For cash	250 at	105-106
Second Ring:		
Comp. Nacional de Credito—		
April 1st	300 at	29½
National Bank Shares—		
April 1st	70 at	106

The following transactions in real-estate are reported:—

Arenales 2775, 10.39x13.94 metres for 1,300 m/n.

Corrientes n.n., 17.32x54.55 for 10,462 m/n.

10,158 hectares in Lots 2 and 3, section 1, fraction C, National Territories, for 20,000 m/n.

Parana 1081, 6.92x27.48 for 15,500 m/n.

Victoria 1532, 6.90x58.22 for 25,000 m/n.

Defensa 666 to 674, 9.75x45.53 for 30,000 m/n.

Alberti, between Victoria and Alsina, 8.66x49.79 for 25,000 m/n.

According to Entre Rios advices, thesaladeros of that province, which had to stop killing on account of the lean state of the herds, are about to start the slaughter again, fat animals being plentiful. Large purchases are being made for the Banda Oriental, and it is calculated that over 150,000 head have passed the river at Monte Caseros alone. This demand is caused by the practice of the cattle-owners of killing off the calves to fatten the cows for killing.

The following figures shew the value of gold coins in the National paper currency with to-day's premium of 155.00 o/o:—

$ m/n.		$ m/n.
£ stg. equal to	13.35	U. S. Eagle ... 27.40
20-fr. piece ...	10.60	Argentino ... 27.40
20 marks	13.09	25 S. Pesetas } 13.25
20,000 reis.....	23.90	5 Soles, Peru }
Condor	25.95	ounce..... 43.12
Sp. Doubloon ..	13.60	$ Oriental..... 2.84

The Custom House returns to day were: Imports $148,341.12; exports $352.30; stamps $24,975.99. Total $170,669.41.

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, April 1st.

Comp. Nacional de Credito—
For cash, 29
National Bank Shares—
For cash, 104½
Deuda Unificada—
For cash, 72½
Deuda Amortizable—
For cash, 40
Cedulas—
End of April, 68½

Arrivals—Citta di Genova and A. Lavarello from Genoa; Ortegal from Bordeaux; Belgrano from Havre; Nyanza from Liverpool; Ariel from Cardiff.

Eolo and Apolo sail.

We give below a return of prices obtained in the produce markets to-day:—

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

The arrivals to-day were 59 waggons of produce. The following sales were effected:—

Wool, Fine—
20000 ks special at 11.05 by M de Hoz.
6000 ks special at 10.60 by E y Urtasun.
6000 ks superior at 9.00 by Duggan Hs.
10000 ks regular at 8.00 by N y Aguerre.
2000 ks regular at 8.00 by J de los Santos.
3000 ks very inferior at 5.80 by P M Cernadas y Cia.

Sheepskins, per k:	Calf do, 4.00
Consumo, 75	Nonatos, 3.00
Desechos, 70	Horse do, per hide, 3.30-40
Matadero, 60-67	Lamb do, per doz., 2.00
Al barrer, 70-82	Cereals, per 100 k:
Corderones, 45	Maize, with bag:
Pelados Coa., 35	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 2.70
Pelados Epid., 25	Hay, per 1000 ks. 20.00 m/n
Capachos, 18-20	
Hides, per 10 k.:	
Cowhides, 5.50-6.00	
Matadero, 5.50	

PLAZA ONCE DE SETIEMBRE

The arrivals this morning were 146 waggons of produce.

The prices current were:

Wool, per 10 k.:	Nonatos, 3.00
Fine, 7.80 8.00	Horse do, 3.40 each
Borrega, 7.50-7.70	Lamb, doz., 1.80
Belly, 5.00	Cereals, per 100 k.:
Sheepskins, per k:	Wheat, Fch, 7 50 8.20
Estacion, 52 56	Salado, 7.90
Consumo, 70	Candeal, 8 50-9.00
Desechos, 60	Barleta, 7.50-7.70
Al barrer, 60-70	Rosario, 6.60
Matadero, 62	For bread, 7.60 8.50
Corderones, 46	Maize, with bag:
Pelados Con., 50	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 1.80-2.45
Pelados Epid., 20	Do., for export, 2.35
Capachos, 20	Yellow, 1.90-2.10
Hides, per 10 k.:	Do., for export, 2.55
Cowhides, 5.60-5.70	Hay, 25-35 1000 k.
Matadero do, 5.40	Old ditto, —
Calf do, 3.80	

Sailings of Steamers.

"LA PLATENSE"
(F. Co, Ld)
April 2

For Montevideo the steamer Eolo from the inner road at 5.50

For Salto and intermediate ports the steamer Apolo at 10 a. m. from the inner road

DEATH.

On the 22nd March, at her residence in the partido of Carmen de Areco, Elldn, widow of the late Nicholas Murphy, native of the Lady's Island, Co. Wexford, Ireland, aged 79 years. R.I.P. Wexford papers please copy.

Thomas Wood & Co.
161—CALLE MAIPU—161
Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.
385 ml2 sl2

Champagne
Max Sutaine & Co.
This Champagne is supplied to all the best London Clubs and to most of the officers' messes of the English army.
Sole agents in the Argentine Republic.
Moore & Tudor,
163 MAIPU
4 450 18dc xp

Argentine Smoked Haddock.
(NEW SEASON'S CURING) sold at all Grocery Stores and wholesale and retail by
Juan Martin & Co.
129—CALLE PROGRESO—229
Avenida Montes de Oca.
619 m26 ap26

Mrs. Duran,
Ladies' Nurse,
703 mar27ap Tacuari 275.

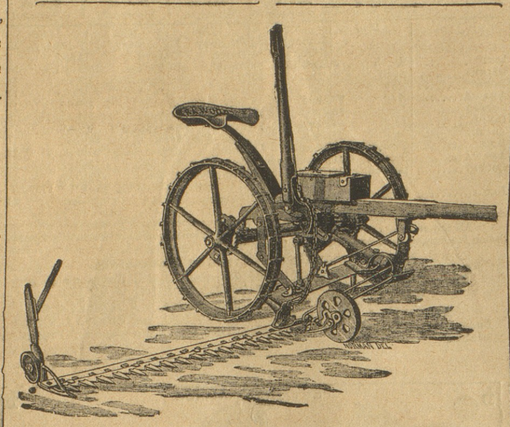
Attorney.
Mr Mendez will take charge of all questions before Government: the arrangement of wills and bequests, and other matters connected with the courts in this city. All matters quickly despatched.—Office: Standard Office, Maipú 176, from 3.30 to 4 p.m.
598 ju24xp

Union
Assurance Society
Fire and Life
Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne
A. D. 1714
Head-office—81 Cornhill
London, E. C.
Subscribed capital £ 450,00
Paid-up „ 180,000
Total invested funds exceed..... 2,000,000
The undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above Society at Buenos Ayres and Rosario, is prepared to issue policies against Fire on the usual terms.
D. BRANDT,
383 — Calle Alsina — 383
Brokers wanted.
2-3 76 jy2 s2

Sociedad Rural Argentina.
Segunda Exposicion Internacional de Ganaderia y Agricultura.
La Comision Directiva avisa al publico y á los señores Expositores que de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Reglamento General, todos los animales y productos deben quedar definitivamente instalados en el local de Palermo antes del 17 de Abril. El dia 18 se reunirán en el mismo establecimiento los miembros de los Jurados á fin de desempeñar su convertido y espedir su veredicto para el dia 20, fecha en que se inaugurará la Exposicion.
A fin de facilitar las instalaciones particulares se ha resuelto recibir desde la fecha las Maquinas y los productos de la Agricultura. Los Caballares, vacunos, ovinos y demas animales pueden ser presentados en Palermo desde el 12 al 17 de Abril.
Los Expositores deberán munirse del boleto de admision correspondiente en la Secretaria de la Sociedad Rural.
Los que no se presenten en la fecha indicada se esponen a los perjuicios consiguientes.
EL SECRETARIO.
Marzo 29 de 1890. 768 m29 ap1

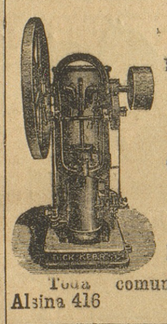
Champagne — Partner wanted with 5,000 dollars gold, by a firm with many years' experience in fermenting. They have all the necessary machinery, plant, etc., for turning out large quantities. A very large return on capital is assured. Address, 'Champagne', this office.
782 mh31ap9

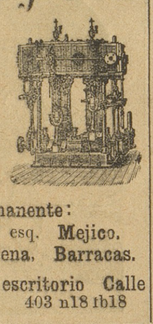
Apollinaris
AGUA MINERAL GASEOSA NATURAL.
"LA REINA DE LAS AGUAS DE MESA."
Cantidad embotellada en el manantial Apollinaris (sito en la Provincia del Rin, Prusia):
durante el año 1887, 11,894,000 botellas,
" " " 1888, 12,720,000 "
" " " 1889, 15,822,000 "
EVITESE LAS FALSIFICACIONES.
LA COMPAÑIA APOLLINARIS (LIMITADA),
19 REGENT STREET, LONDRES.
Unicos Agentes en el Rio de la Plata, PARRY & CA, Buenos Aires.
Agente en Montevideo Eduardo Cooper.
219—Misiones—219



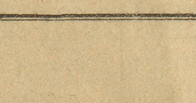
WALTER A. WOOD'S
ALFALFA MOWERS
The leader of them all!
Always ahead. — Always reliable.
Awarded the highest Prize at Paris Exhibition 1889.
STRONGEST—LIGHTEST. Over ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED HIGHEST PRIZES gained throughout the World. Special Machines for cutting Thistles, also Hay Rakes, wood and iron. Extras for all machines always on hand.
These machines can be seen at work on all principle Estancias throughout the Republic.
Sole Importers—
John & Joseph Drysdale & Co.
440 — CALLE PERU — 450.
396 jn16 My16

A. Shanks Hijos y Cia.
(Limitada)
Ingenieros y Fabricantes de Maquinaria.
ESCRITORIO
CALLE ALSINA 416





Exposicion permanente:
Paseo Colon, esq. Mejico.
Deposito:—Barraca Pena, Barracas.
Toda comunicacion dirijase al escritorio Calle Alsina 416
403 n18 fb18

PERU 308 ESQ^a MORENO
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MARSHALL SONS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
—HIGH CLASS—
Steam Engines and Boilers—Fixed, Portable and Vertical.
Simple or Compound

Condensing and Noncondensing
OVER 18,000 ENGINES SOLD
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
Pulsometer Engineering Co.
Pulsometers and other Pumps.
WALSH, LOVETT & CO. PERU 308

THE
EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
Issues a new Policy which like a bank draft, is a simple
PROMISE TO PAY.

"ARGUS" IS the newest kind of spectacles.—This, our own patented invention, recommended by the first authorities, affords perfect clearness to the sight by its preventing the prismatic aberration on the margins of the glasses of other kinds of spectacles. Nobody who needs spectacles should use others. Sold only at
SCHNABL Y CIA.
Antigua Casa Oliva y Schnabl—Opticians.
Florida 171, between Piedad and Cangallo.
414 fb19xp

Heidsieck & Co.
REIMS
Established 1785
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Dry Monopole and Monopole Sec

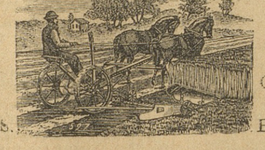
Samuel Richards & Co
LONDON
Are sole agents for the above Brands for Great Britain and the Colonies, Africa and South America.
322 ml4 jun 30

Sole Importers to the River Plate of the above
CHAMPAGNE
Wedekind, Fehr y Co.
767 — RIVADAVIA — 767
Montevideo — Calle Misiones 156/167.
407 ml5 xp

Despachante de Aduana
(Over seven years experience)
D. JUNOR
161—Calle Balcarce—161, 1st office left handside.
412 ml5 al4

R. HORNSBY & SONS,
LIMITED.
ENGINEERS, &c.
Manufacturers and Importers of all classes of agricultural and industrial machinery and implements.
FIXED, COMPOUND AND HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL, PORTABLE, AND VERTICAL ENGINES AND BOILERS
For electric lighting and other purposes.

THRASHERS
Saw Benches
BINDERS
PLOUGHS



HORSE RAKES
Land Rollers
Clod Crushers
HARROWS, &c

Steam Food-Preparing apparatus for estancias. The "Enclosed-Gear Mower" for alfalfa has been still further improved for 1890, and is now admitted to be by far the lightest and most durable in the market.
The "Hercules Mower" is the only machine in the republic which successfully cuts "Abrojo", etc., etc.
All the above are kept in stock and sold at manufacturers' prices, as also a complete stock of wearing parts, at their
DEPOT—114—Jujuy—114
Buenos Aires One square from the Once
Works:—Grantham, England 454 mar 17 xp

Tobacco Extract
South Down Sheepwash
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep farmers in the River Plate.
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 150 gallon Water.
Sole Agents
Aug. C. LINCK & Co.
162 San Martin 162
TIETJEN & Rosario

G. Guenon,
173—ARTES—173
Specialty for Dressmakers
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Novelties of the Season
Veltets, Ribbons, laces, linen, and felt hats, Feathers, and Birds.
Trimming for Dresses, Hats Re-Trimmed, Mourning Hats.
692 mar27ufn

PIANOS
Largest Assortment in Buenos Ayres.
IN
First-class Instruments
HARMONIUMS
Full guarantee given.
Facilities in payments.
Large discounts for cash
Pearson's Piano Store
CALLE CHACABUCO 524/526
(NEW NUMBER)
Repairs and Tuning promptly attended to.
41

Missing Friends

Information is desired at the British Consulate of the whereabouts or death of the undermentioned persons:—

Robert Francis Young alias Mitchell—left England last July, formerly of 42 Fleet St., Dublin.

James and Edward Johnston—came out in steamer Dresden, February 1889.

Miss L. Neaverson, age 30—wrote father in 1886 she was about to marry a Spaniard.

William Emery—once employed at Mercado de Frutos, Barracas.

Peter McManus—captain of a ship or steamer trading on the River Plate for twenty years.

Mrs. James Macdonald—maiden name Gregan, came to Buenos Ayres forty years ago.

William Gill—paid off steamship Dilsberg in Campana.

William Ormsby.

John Reid—late of steamship Hilda.

John Murray—came in Heraclides in July last, was employed once on port works.

William Scott—aged 31, last heard of from Chilcas.

George Hickman—late of 677 Balcarce, a carretter.

Mrs. Schuster, husband and child.

RONALD BRIDGETT, H.B.M. Consul.

A los Argicultores.

La Comision Central de Tierras y Colonias, facultada por el P.E., vende chacras en la colonia Yeruá (Entre-Rios) á diez años de plazo. Los solicitantes deberán justificar su moralidad y poseer un capital en dinero de 500 pesos por lo menos. La Comision acuerda chacras en Frias, Conesa y Roca (Rio Negro) y Resistencia (Chaco).

Localidad de la Comision:—Alsina 665.

778 mh31ap16

Compania Primitiva de Gas de Buenos Aires
—Asamblea General—

De acuerdo con lo que dispone el art. 16 de los Estatutos se convoca á los Sres. Accionistas para la Asamblea que tendrá lugar el 15 del corr. á las 8 p. m. en el local de la Compañia, Moreno 950.

ORDEN DEL DIA—

1—Eleccion de la Comision de Cuentas

2—Reforma de los Estatutos con arreglo al nuevo codigo de comercio.

3—Eleccion de Directores y Suplentes en reemplazo de los salientes que son:

Directores Sres. Mariano Unzué, Celedonio Pereda, J. B. Belgrano y Federico Cibils fallecido. Suplente Sr. D. J. G. Garcia.

4—Eleccion de Sindicos.

5—Informe del Directorio.

6—Presentacion del balance de 1889.

7—Distribucion del Dividendo.

De acuerdo con lo que establece el Art. 17 de los estatutos, se recuerda á los Srs. Accionistas el Art 18, que dice:—

"Para preparar la votacion, los accionistas con acciones al portador, las depositarán en la Caja de la Sociedad 8 dias antes de la primera ó segunda reunion, y recibirán un boleto firmado por el Gerente, en que conste el deposito é indique los votos que representa el accionista; sirviendo el mismo boleto de entrada á la reunion, donde cada accionista tendrá que firmar en el libro de los presentes.

Buenos Aires, Abril 1 de 1890.

R. H. MURRAY, Gerente.

42 1 ap15

CLARK & SONS.
Boot & Shoe Manufacturers,
Kilmarnock, Scotland.
A large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, in the latest and most fashionable shapes and styles, including London specialities in Russia leather, has just arrived from the above celebrated makers.
CLARK & SONS export to Brazil alone 100,000 pairs annually of the above quality of boots and shoes.
Silver medal Edinburgh Exhibition 1886. Highest award for export boots and shoes.
Sole Agent for the Argentine Republic
James Smart
556. — Piedad — 556.
BUENOS AYRES.
257 dc10 xp

American Cooking Stoves

Burning Coal, Coke, Wood etc., etc.
These celebrated stoves combine cleanliness and perfection in cooking, with great economy in fuel.
Received the Gold Medal in the Paris International Exhibition.
English Register Grates, Mantels, Brasses etc.
CASSELS KING & Co.
Deposito Americano
66 — MAIPU — 68 n/n
395 sept 14 ufn

"Teniers"
Este vapor ha terminado su descarga en los Depositos de Berezaluci (Boca). Se previene á los interesados, que el Martes 1 de Abril se atenderán los reclamos á las 8 a.m.
Marzo 29 de 1890.
770 m29 ap2 JUAN SENORANS.

TO LET—A furnished room for gentlemen in a German house. 911 Calle Europa, opposite Tacuari. N2 31 2

WANTED—A housemaid who can also wait at table, for a family on the Santa Fé Road. For application to 469 Cangallo. N4 31 3

SE PRECISA—Una sirvienta general, inglesa o alemana o italiana, con buenas recomendaciones; dirijirse calle Cangallo No 682. 761 29 3

WANTED a situation as housemaid by an English girl in town. Apply M. W. Estacion Temperley F. C. del Sud. 6 1 8

WANTED by a respectable woman situation as cook or general servant for a small family. Apply Corrientes 317. 6 1 8

WANTED a situation as cook or housekeeper to Batchelor's or in a family, by an English woman who is a perfect cook. Address E 1462 Calle Paraguay. 7 1 6

MAN, wife and son (aged 19) want employment in camp, man accustomed to fine sheep, wife can cook and wash. Apply H. K, this office. 10 1 6

QUILMES—To let one room unfurnished near principal Plaza. Apply Robinson, Office 15 Central Station. 9 1 6

ROOM to let, Calle Salta 3471 Barracas; large front room comfortably furnished. 8 1 6

A desirable room to let for two gentlemen or a married couple, with or without board. Address Mrs S Calle Maipu 311 primer piso, derecho. 22 1 6

TO LET—A furnished room with or without board. Apply Calle Moreno 2516. 24 1 6

WANTED—A double bedded or two small single rooms with board, with an English family within ten squares of number 7000 Calle Victoria by two young gentlemen. Apply stating particulars to F. M, Casillo 125 Correo. 26 1 6

WANTED—Iron safe, about two feet wide. Apply by letter stating price, to J Allen c/o Runciman and Co. 158 Calle Cuacabuco. 27 1 6

WANTED—Furnished sitting room and bed room in Belgrano, quiet locality. Apply by letter stating terms to T F. A. L'Universelle Calle San Martin. 28 1 6

TO LET—In an English house, neatly-furnished rooms with board, at a moderate price; half a square from Barracas trams. Calle Brandzen 1593. N288 31 16

COOK wanted for Lomas. Apply Piedad 556, office 3, bajos. N11 1 8

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board; English family. 772 Peru. N12 1 9

£5.
I shall pay £5 to the party that gets me a decent situation in some technical, commercial or banking concern. Good references. Address by letter M O S, this office. N13 1 6

HORSE (cri llo) for sale, very cheap; must be sold, owner leaving town. Apply O L, this office. N14 1 8

WANTED at once, a furnished room for two gentlemen, with board, in Lomas, Temperley or Adrogué. State lowest terms. J E W, this office. N15 1 8

YOUNG SWEDISH LADY, who can dispose of some hours, wishes to give lessons in piano. Terms moderate. Apply at Calle Pilar 1680. N16 1 17

TO LET—Some nice unfurnished rooms with or without kitchen. Alsina 1564. N17 1 6

WANTED—Situations by married couple, with one child, 9 years of age; woman as laundress, chambermaid or plain cook, man as waiter or to make himself generally useful. Apply E Dineen, 474 Paseo de Julio. N18 1 6

A Strong Young Englishman, knowing town well and good driver, seeks employment as light porter or driver. Good references. Address H P, this office. N19 1 6

WANTED—A Man and Wife, man to wait and wife to cook, to do the whole work of a bachelor's small house in the city. Must know Spanish and English. N O S, this office. N20 1 12

WANTED—A salesman well acquainted with retail dry goods and speaking English and Spanish. A liberal salary to a competent man. Apply Corrientes 938. N21 1 6

A Dutch Servant required who understands some cooking. Address Menoun S, Calle Maipu 341, primer piso derecho. N23 1 6

COOK wanted for a bachelor's house (English) in Belgrano; also mucamo. Apply with references at 781 Calle Belgrano, Capital. N25 1 6

WANTED—A competent clerk, knowing English and Spanish well and of some experience as a salesman. Libreria Europea, Florida 428. N29 1 6

WANTED—Situation as sewing maid and nurse for children out of arms by an Irish girl well recommended. Apply by letter to Mrs Colbourne, 406 Reconquista. N31 1 10

WANTED—Situation as children's nurse by an English girl well recommended; at liberty 19th April. Apply by letter to Mrs Colbourne, 406 Reconquista, N32 1 10

ACCOUNTANT — Wanted a good accountant, knowing well French and Spanish, with good references. Apply by letter to L L, Bolsa de Comercio. N33 1 6

WANTED—A girl of sixteen who would be willing to go to Colonia as general servant. English or Irish preferred. Passage paid. Apply 1324 Estados Unidos, from 8 to 12 to-day, or by letter to Señorita Inglesa, Colegio Ingles, Calle Solis, Colonia, R O. N34 1 6

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for a small family. 718 Santiago del Estero N35 1 6

SITUATION desired with family visiting England; would engage to return and continue with same as nurse or nursery governess and help in any way. Excellent references. H A C, this office. N37 1 6

ENGLISH Nursery Governess desires re-engagement, or as useful companion; elementary music and drawing; domesticated and good needlewoman. Highest references. H A, this office. N36 1 6

TO LET—A fine furnished sala for single man. 25 de Mayo 638, altos, on the right. N38 1 10

WANTED PLACES—A smart active boy to mind horses, a good plain cook and waitress also a good gardener, sober man with best references. Apply to Mrs Ford, 103 Suipacha, Belgrano N39 1 ufn

GERMAN LESSONS—Conversation and grammar. Piano lessons, on the old piano and the new system Zanké, by a German lady with many years experience. Lessons at the house at more moderate price. Junin 1052, between Charcas and Santa Fé N40 1 jy1

TO LET—Furnished room in a respectable house. Apply Pinturería de A Hopp, Parana 191. N41 1 10

Banco de la Provincia
Se previene al público que este Establecimiento permanecerá cerrado en los dias Jueves Viernes y Sabado de Semana Santa.—B. Aires, Abril 1/1890
EDUARDO FRIAS,
Secretario.
30 1 3

TO LET
TO LET a double and single bedroom furnished; terms moderate. Apply Venezuela 959.
201 d11 xp

OFFICES TO LET—in Calle Maipu 171. Apply to Moore & Tudor, Maipu 163.
60 ufn fb3

TO LET—1,000 squares of fine camp for pasture in the partido of Arrecifes, 3 leagues from the village. For particulars apply to 1176 Calle Victoria,
535 21 s5

YES,
J. BROWN
IS
The TAILOR
Casilla de Correo 1694
619 26 a26

MUSIC—Mr. H. G. Wellby, A. Gld. O.F.S. Sc., London, Music Master English High School, has a few vacancies for private pupils, Piano, Violin or Singing. For terms, etc, apply English High School, 479 Avenida Montes de Oca. N193 5 ap 15

Notice of Removal—James Pollards Carpinteria and Furniture making Shops are now removed to Banfield Station, where very attention will be paid to order as heretofore 193 10xp

TO LET—A large room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or a married couple without children. Calle Solis 330, between Belgrano and Moreno, twelve squares from Plaza Victoria. N558 21 ufn

IN BELGRANO—Nice and comfortable furnished rooms with board. Every comfort and moderate terms, Calle Itzaingo 64. 642 26 ap 12

TO LET in Belgrano. Calle 25 de Mayo 213, in a German family house, two Gfurnished rooms for two gentlemen, if required with board. 649 26 ap 3

TO LET—With board, in the house of a private family, situated near Estacion Centro America, two handsomely furnished bedrooms and drawing room suitable for two married couples or gentlemen who require superior accommodation. Address in first instance Home, Casilla de Correo 1403, Capital. N628 26 ap3

TO LET—A furnished room for single gentleman, well situated, with two windows to the street, in a family house. To see it and for further particulars Calle 2^a Catamarca 344, between Belgrano and Moreno. N629 26 ap3

TO LET—Furnished rooms; bathroom and telephone in the house. Calle Santa Fé 2541. N630 26 ap2

TO LET—A comfortable room for one single gentleman, in an English family house. Apply 968 Cuyo 675 27 s5

TO BE LET—Offices in Mackern's building, Calle San Martin corner Piedad. Apply on the premises room No. 8. 673 27 s5

ALQUILASE una linda sala amueblada para hombre solo, Calle Victoria 651, 2° piso, casi frente del Club del Progreso. 698 27 ap 14

TO LET sala and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, balconies to the street, suitable for an office also, Piedad 141. 702 27 ap 3

TO LET a league of leased camp in the partido of Ayacucho, half a league from Piran station on the Southern Railway. Very superior pasturage. Apply to 442 Florida. 794 27 ap 27

TO LET some furnished rooms, well carpeted for the winter, with gas, 566 Patagones 688 27 ap4

TO LET—Large sala nicely furnished, 2 windows to the street; also several other commodious rooms, with board, for gents, Piedad 256½, no card up, trams pass door to and from centro every few minutes. 717 28 ap 4

WANTED a first-class man as Foreman Moulder for the F. C. de Buenos Aires al Pacifico Talleres Junin. Must be thoroughly competent and understand casting in both brass and iron. Also Four Blacksmiths and a Pattern Maker. Competent men need only apply, at Piedad 228. 719 28 a6

SE ALQUILAN

Dos esplendidos almacenes recien construidos, 8 varas de frente por cincuenta de fondo, techo estano, piso de tabla, gas, aguas corrientes, varias piezas para corta familia, cocina, letrina etc, situacion inmejorable. (Calle Piedad 228 y 232) apropiose para gran tienda, merceria, sastreria etc. Se alquilan separadamente ó juntos. Para tratar en los altos del mismo edificio, todos los dias de 6 a 10 a.m. y en la calle San Martin 345 de una a cuatro, escritorio de Lorenzo Garrahan. 728 28 27

TO LET, a SMALL ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; price moderate. Apply 492 Calle Santa Fe, between San Martin and Reconquista. 747 29 ap8

A LADY returning to England in April requires a nurse for three children; passage paid in return for services. Apply to Ana Cordoez, Casilla No. 1386 or at the offices of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co, 556 Piedad. N737 29 ap3

A Comfortably-Furnished Room to let in a well recommended English house. 1080 Calle Cerrito. N736 29 ap2

TO LET—A well-furnished room with window to the street; gas and attendance. Calle San Martin 685. N741 29 ap7

TO LET—In the house of a widow without children, a large comfortably-furnished bedroom for a single gentleman. Calle Jujuy 307. N740 29 ap14

TO LET—In the house of an English family, two furnished bedrooms facing the street, suitable for single gentlemen. Calle 2^a Catamarca 290, between Belgrano and Moreno. Board if required. N749 29 ap3

SE ALQUILA—Una espaciosa pieza amueblada á la calle, con pension ó sin ella, en casa de familia. Charcas 1250. N745 29 ap3

TO LET—A double bedded room with fire-place, and small room with board. Calle Europa 638. 752 29 2

SPANISH and English Lessons—Nestor Narvarte, National and Normal Professor, Defensa 326. 763 mar29ap

TO LET—With board, at Rivja 930, two nicely furnished rooms. Prices moderate. N754 29 2

TO LET—A double bedded room; also a sitting and bed room en suite. Defensa 1344; Boca trams pass door. 771 29 8

TO LET—The principal part of a modern house, furnished, with use of kitchen and bathroom, to a respectable family or young gentlemen; price moderate; apply Alpha, this office, stating present address. 757 29 10

TO LET two rooms furnished, with balconies to the street; private family.—Apply at Juncal 925, altos. 785 m31 ap3

SE ALQUILA dos cuartos bien amueblados, 255 Suipacha, 2° alto. 781 31 16

A double bedded room to let, furnished, with board. Apply 1213 Peru. 783 31 3

TO LET—In Calle Independencia between Pasco and Rincon, a neatly and well-finished house, comprising nine rooms, with bathroom, etc, etc. Apply Reconquista 228. N789 31 14

GROOM wanted in an English family. Must be sober and know his work. Good references and some knowledge of Spanish indispensable. Balcarce 371. N790 31 3

WANTED—A first-class Theodolite and level. Address R, this office. N791 31 2

WANTED—A situation by a good man cook, well recommended, German; speaks French, English and a little Spanish. Apply by letter C S, Calle Rivadavia 3490. N793 31 3

A young healthy woman wishes a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply Tucuman 2361, room No. 17. N796 31 3

WANTED—A situation as coachman by an Englishman (married); thoroughly understands his duties; knows town; holds first-class references from England and Buenos Aires. Address T T, Calle Tucuman 1696. N797 31 3

IF the owner of the effects at 1220 Independencia does not pay his bill on or before the 15th of April, his effects will be sold. N799 31 3

TO LET—In the house of an English family, a small furnished room. Apply to 1220 Independencia. N800 31 3

DEPENDIENTES para tienda practicos en el ramo de confecciones para señoras, se precisan varios A la Ciudad de Londres, 76 Peru. N801 31 9

WANTED—A situation as cook in town or camp. 3065 Piedad. N802 31 3

A DANISH FARMER (married), well acquainted with the fabrication of fine butter and cheese, wants employment. A K, this office. N803 31 9

WANTED—A steady woman as plain cook; also a young girl to wait at table and to assist with house work. Apply

THE DECREES.

REDUCTION IN THE BUDGET.

GUSTOMS DUES IN GOLD

SUPPRESSION OF RAILWAY GUARANTEES

BOLSA LEGISLATION

THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

POLITICAL

Buenos Ayres, March 21st, 1890.

Considering:—

Art. 1.—That notwithstanding the flourishing condition of the public Treasury all well-informed citizens concur in the necessity of reducing the expenses of the Government on the scale of economy compatible with the due fulfilment of the services and with sufficient elements to meet unexpected crises, as has been proved by the present crisis which has caused a financial decrease in the stock and industrial movement of the Republic, and in the Custom House revenue as a consequence;

Art. 2.—The present Constitution is not to be changed except in the manner and with the solemnities established by it;

Art. 3.—That the Budget of 1891 being soon to be presented, it is necessary to fix the limits of the public expenditure, so that the Executive may know the exact amount of the resources which it can count upon for the service of the year;

Art. 4.—That the Budget of 1890 has been exceeded by 20 millions of dollars, and that the Budget of 1891 will be exceeded by 30 millions of dollars, if the present rate of expenses is maintained;

Art. 5.—The Budget of 1891 must be reduced to the sum of 80 millions of dollars, which is the amount of the Budget of 1889, and which is sufficient to meet the necessities of the public service, and to pay the interest on the foreign debt, and the guarantees to the railways;

Art. 6.—The Minister of Finance shall draw up a bill before Congress at the present session, reducing the Budget of 1891 to the sum of 80 millions of dollars, and proposing the means of raising the necessary revenue;

Art. 7.—Let this be published, etc.

JUAREZ CELMAN

Buenos Ayres, March 21st, 1890.

Considering:—That the Budget of 1891 has been fixed at 80 millions of dollars, and that the Executive has proposed to raise the Custom House duties in gold 25 per cent. to meet the deficit of 30 millions of dollars which will be caused by the reduction of the Budget;

That the Custom House duties in gold are paid by the importers, who charge the consumers the amount of the duties in paper money, with the addition of the profits of the importers